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The species does not belong to the genus *Pyrausta*, and is not even a Pyralid. It is referable to the Noctuidæ, and falls in Sir George Hampson's subfamily Acronyctinæ (Cat. Lep. Phal., iv, 3, 1903). The front of the head is protuberant and bears a vertical and a transverse ridge which form a cross, bare of scales in all the specimens; the vestiture is of mixed hairs and scales; the fore tibiæ are very short, hardly longer than wide, expanded at the tip and armed with a long inner and a shorter outer claw. I am unable to suggest the proper genus. This may be left for the next volume of the Cat. Lep. Phalænæ.

NEW AMERICAN MOTHS.

BY HARRISON G. DYAR,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Family ARCTIIDÆ.

Phragmatobia nundar, new species.

Head and thorax clothed with woolly hair, black; abdomen blackish with a partly obsolete crimson lateral band. Fore wing black, a broad conspicuous stripe along the submedian fold from base, not quite touching outer margin; a slender white line from outer third of costa, running obliquely outward, curved abruptly inward at its termination above the submedian stripe; fringe intermixed with whitish. Hind wings crimson with a narrow outer black border, twice indented by the crimson area. Below the wings are paler, the markings repeated, the dark margin of the hind wings broadened and diffused, with a faint discal spot and some cloudings beyond. Expanse, 30 mm.

One male, without antennæ, Mexico City, Mexico (R. Müller, no. 790).

Type. — Cat. No. 10330, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Family GEOMETRIDÆ.

Glaucina puellaria, new species.

Dark gray, the lines black, crenulate; discal mark present; both lines have narrow whitish edging and the subterminal line is shaded white. Hind wings gray, whitish on disk, the inner margin marked like the fore wings with the inception of the two lines. Expanse, 25 to 32 mm.

Five females in the U. S. National Museum, one female in the collection of Prof. F. H. Snow. Catalina Springs, Arizona (E. A.

Schwarz); So. Arizona (O. C. Poling); Baboquivari Mts., Arizona (F. H. Snow).

The species is much like *G. pygmeolaria* Grote, but much larger, the markings more distinct. I have also two males which are probably attributable to this species, but have not been marked as types. They are similar to the females, but the markings are less defined and more broken, and the color of the wings is a smoother, more silvery gray.

Type. — Cat. No. 10278, U. S. Nat. Mus.

***Glaucina erroraria*, new species.**

Pale gray, diluted to whitish over the disk of fore wings, the lines black, crenulate, tending to be broken into dots; discal mark fused to the outer line; subterminal line whitish, subcrenulate. Hind wings pallid on the disk, gray on the outer margin, the inner margin light gray like the fore wings with the inceptions of the lines marked. Expanse, 25 to 30 mm.

Four females in the U. S. National Museum. "Ariz. Collection J. B. Smith. Type No. 3917 U. S. N. M.;" also a label in Dr. Hulst's writing "*Canocharis elongata* Hulst, type;" Tucson, Arizona, July 19-20 (E. A. Schwarz); Hot Springs, Arizona, June 21 (Schwarz & Barber).

The first specimen is one of Dr. Hulst's types of *Canocharis elongata*, which he gave to the National Museum. It is, however, wrongly referred generically, and is not the true type, although it is doubtless one of the specimens that was before Dr. Hulst, and which caused him to give the locality "Arizona" in his description. I have the true *elongata* from Texas in four examples, three of them from the Belfrage collection. Dr. Hulst gave me another "type" of *elongata* which is *Glaucina pygmeolaria* Grote. The true type of this composite species is probably in the Hulst collection at New Brunswick, N. J.

Type. — Cat. No. 10279, U. S. Nat. Mus.

***Glaucina mormonaria*, new species.**

Pale gray, pulverulent with dark scales, the disk more or less washed with paler, whitish, slightly ochraceous tinted; lines dark, normal, but broken pulverulent, dotted on the veins, nearly lost; discal dot indistinguishable. Subterminal line white, shaded, crenulate, preceded by a darker shade, which is most pronounced in the females and renders the line rather distinct. Hind wings pale gray, uniform over the disk, the internal margin more pulverulent but not darker, marked with the inception of the two dark lines. Expanse, ♂, 28 to 32 mm.; ♀, 24 to 26 mm.

Six specimens, four males and two females, Stockton, Utah (O. C. Poling).

Type. — Cat. No. 10280, U. S. Nat. Mus.

***Cænocharis denticularia*, new species.**

Dark cinereous, not entirely uniform, light shades showing in places; lines lost, the outer showing as a row of little teeth along the veins; discal mark black, upright, rather thick; subterminal line white, sharply zigzag, contrasted. Fringe concolorous, a series of black points at the ends of the veins. Hind wings more brownish cinereous, with very little marking at the anal angle. Expanse, 29 mm.

One male, Chiricahua Mts., Arizona (H. G. Hubbard).

Type — Cat. No. 10334, U. S. Nat. Mus.

The species resembles *Glaucina golgolata* Strecker (described as *Eupithecia golgolata*; see Bull. 52, U. S. N. M., No. 3311, where the name is erroneously written *golgata*), but that has a claw on the fore tibia. The specimen was determined by the late Dr. Hulst as *Cænocharis interruptaria* Grt., but I do not think it is that species, the presence of the discal dot and the shape of the subterminal line well distinguishing it.

Family NOCTUIDÆ.

***Pleonectyptera noctuidalis*, new species.**

Brownish gray to dark gray; lines black, narrow, denticulate, the inner slightly irregular, the outer bowed outward around the reniform; both reddish edged, slender, sometimes nearly obsolete, but ending on the costa in broad black marks which persist. Reniform, a double black ringlet, partly filled in with black; subterminal line irregular, very faint. Hind wings nearly as dark as the fore wings, with narrow dark mesial line and clouded discal spot. Expanse, 18 to 22 mm.

Ten specimens, Oracle, Arizona (E. J. Oslar); Tucson, Arizona (E. J. Oslar); Baboquivari Mts., Arizona (F. H. Snow).

Type. — Cat. No. 10295, U. S. Nat. Mus.

***Rhizagrotis reclinis*, new species.**

Head brownish gray, a black line across the front and one before tips of tegulæ; thorax dark yellowish brown with blackish shades along the patagia and centrally on the disk. Fore wings ochraceous brown in basal space and along costa and upper part of cell to reniform, the rest of the wing suffused with dark purplish brown except an irregular space subterminally where the light ochraceous color prevails; lines indistinct, geminate, crenulate, blackish; claviform black outlined, very small; orbicular a long pointed ellipse, nearly touching the reniform, which is upright, both these spots filled with the ochraceous brown color and defined below by the dark shade, which becomes more blackish through the cell to the outer line; subterminal line lost; a row of black terminal dots, small, with preceding black streaks above. Hind wings soiled whitish, darkest before the fringe. Expanse, 32 mm.

Three specimens, Plummer's Island, Maryland (H. S. Barber); Tryon, North Carolina (W. F. Fiske); St. Louis, Missouri (H. McElhose).

Type.—Cat. No. 10296, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Nearly allied to *R. acclivis* Morrison, but much less distinctly marked, the streaked appearance being absent and the dark shading more uniform and more extended. The North Carolina specimen was submitted to Prof. J. B. Smith, who remarked: "*Rhizagrotis acclivis*! The first authentic specimen I have seen from this region. It indicates that the New York locality which I questioned in my catalogue may have been correct or it may indicate two very similar species which I have not had material enough to discriminate."

***Cirrhophanus nigrifer*, new species.**

Fore wings pale creamy, bronzy yellow between the lines; some bronzy yellow at base, especially along median vein; inner line sharply angled on submedian and discal veins, the lower angle reaching the middle of the wing, the upper the middle of the cell, dark brown, narrow; veins in the median space irregularly marked in brown; outer line strongly bent outward opposite the cell, rather sharply angled above, indented at vein 2; a brownish subterminal line, clouded within, irregularly parallel to the outer margin; fringe concolorous with the wing. Hind wing black, the fringe golden yellow as also small indentations on the veins and a larger one above anal angle. Beneath the disk of fore wings is broadly black, the margins and whole of hind wings golden yellow. Expanse, 30 to 38 mm.

Three males and two females from the Schaus collection, Guadalajara, Mexico.

Type.—Cat. No. 10331, U. S. Nat. Mus.

The species has been well figured in the *Biologia Centrali-Americana* (Lep. Het., pl. 94, fig. 16) as *Cirrhophanus triangulifer* Grote, from which the black hind wings abundantly separate it.

***Cirrhophanus magnifer*, new species.**

With the markings of the preceding species; the wings are longer, the costa straighter; the pale ground color is less overspread with bronzy; the lines are slender, scarcely heavier than the linings on the veins; the outer line is duplicated with another line within it, more remote and distinct than usual, somewhat crenulate on the veins; the submarginal cloud is obsolete and the line appears pale, slender, well defined although faintly; the fringe is conspicuously darker than the wing, pale brown, twice interlineate with dark brown. Hind wings of the male blackish on the disk as far as the outer third, the margin pale creamy; of the female, blackish almost to the margin. Expanse, 45 to 49 mm.

One male and one female from the Schaus collection, Guadalajara, Mexico.

Type.—Cat. No. 10332, U. S. Nat. Mus.

The largest species of the genus; the body parts also are especially robust.

***Cirrhophanus dubifer*, new species.**

Close to *C. dyari* Cockerell, but differing as follows: Larger, the thorax especially heavier and more robust; the outer line retreats more rapidly from the costa, leaving a broad clear space, and retreats less at vein 2, the indentation being smaller, Hind wings blacker at the base than in ♀ *C. dyari*, the margin paler, more nearly whitish and somewhat broader. Expanse, 38 mm.

One female, No. 801, from Mr. R. Müller (of Mexico City) without exact locality.

Type. — Cat. No. 10333, U. S. Nat. Mus.

***Perigea hypocritica*, new species.**

Thorax and fore wings bronzy brown, the thoracic crests tipped with white and a double row of white points on the basal abdominal segments. A group of six white points at the base; seven points on the costa; three rather large points centrally in the place of the inner line; orbicular, a yellowish dot with three white points beyond it; reniform white, yellow tinted, expanded a little below, surrounded by large and small white points, those beneath the reniform fused into a curved bar; outer line faintly indicated, yellowish, crenulate; four rounded white spots above and one near anal angle represent the subterminal line; a terminal row of small white dots and white specks at the apex of the brown fringe. Hind wings fuscous, whitish basally, or nearly all whitish, the fringe whitish (not yellowish). Expanse, 27 to 30 mm.

Twelve specimens, one from Bolivia (the type), two from Coatepec, Mexico (Schaus collection), nine, Orizaba and Cordoba, Mexico (R. Müller, No. 441).

Type. — Cat. No. 10335, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Rather nearly allied to *P. stelligera* Guenée, but smaller, approaching *P. circuita* Guen. The white spots are larger and fewer than in *stelligera*, more numerous than in *circuita*.

***Perigea pagetolophus*, new species.**

Fore wings bronzy brown with many small white spots, arranged as in *P. stelligera* Guen., but even more numerous clustered about the reniform and at base; the orbicular and reniform are nearly white, only a little tinted with yellow. Hind wings whitish-shaded over the disk between the veins. Thorax with a high, loose, anterior crest, all the vestiture between the collar and patagia erected and tipped with white, giving a gray, frosted appearance. Abdominal dorsal hairs tipped with white, except on the last segment. Expanse, 28 to 30 mm.

Three specimens, Jalapa, Mexico (Schaus collection), labelled *Perigea stelligera* Gn.

Type. — Cat. No. 10336, U. S. Nat. Mus.

The species is smaller than *stelligera*, less bronzy, but most distinct by the high dorsal frosted gray crest of the thorax and abdomen.

Menopsimus, new genus.

A deltoid genus resembling *Tetanolita*. Palpi strongly upcurved and appressed to the front, well exceeding the vertex, terete, the second joint slightly thickened by scales, the third pointed. Fore legs of male not modified, the tibiae two thirds as long as the femora. Antennae simple. Spurs of the hind tibiae very long. Fore wings narrow, the margins nearly parallel, outer margin rather squarely cut; hind wings trigonate.

Menopsimus caducus, new species.

Fore wings brownish to blackish gray, darkened mesially before a slightly oblique median straight whitish line that runs from the inner margin to the dark obscure discal dot, not reaching the costa. The other lines are lost, appearing only as minute blackish dots in the positions of the outer and inner lines; subterminal line faint, pale, parallel to the median line; a terminal row of black dots; the whole wing is slightly silky shining. Hind wings pale silky grayish. Expanse, 12 to 14 mm.

Nine specimens, Hampton, New Hampshire (S. A. Shaw); Washington, D. C. (H. G. Dyar).

Type. — Cat. no. 10283, U. S. National Museum. A cotype in Mr. Shaw's collection.

The specimens vary considerably in color. In the lighter, more straw-colored ones the white median line becomes faint and narrow, but is well defined by its dark edge, which then becomes a small black line.

Family PYRALIDÆ.

Canarsia feliculella, new species.

Pale gray, the fore wings narrow; inner line remote from the base with a single inward tooth in the middle, white within, dark gray without; discal mark narrow, upright, black; outer line near the margin, indented below the costa, thence straight, dark gray within, white without; hind wings whitish, tinged with gray. Expanse, 15 mm.

Two males, Brownsville, Texas, June 17, 1904 (H. S. Barber), Burnet Co., Texas (F. G. Schaupp).

Type. — Cat. No. 10343, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Similar to *C. ulmiarrosorella* Clem., but much paler, the wings narrower, the lines less dentate.

Pyla criddlella, new species.

Blackish gray, lustrous, not metallic. Lines pale, faint, slightly irregular, edged within with blackish; discal mark slender, faint, oblique, blackish. Hind wings dark gray with no yellow tint. Expanse, 18 mm.

One ♂, Aweme, Manitoba, June 10, 1904 (N. Criddle).

Type. — Cat. No. 10344, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Similar to *P. hanhamella* Dyar from the same region, but smaller, the lines of the wings fainter and straighter, the hind wings without yellowish shading.